The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

A MECHANIC'S STORY.

BY PANSY.

"I tell you, May, that I will never marry, unless Dame Fortune smiles on me more favorably than she has done as yet."

"Nonsense, Harry! You have the disposition to make some woman happy, and it is wrong for you to say so."

Why, May, you seem to forget that I am but a mechanic, earning such scanty wages that I can but support myself. If I had a wife we would starve."

"That is a great mistake. If you get a good economical girl—one who loves you for yourself—it will. I'm sure, cost you no more to live than it does now"

"How can that be? You know well that I am no spendthrift."

"I know my dear brother, that you are one of the most temperate, moral young man in existence," and his sister's arm was around him; "but I also know that, no matter how economical a man may be, he cannot compare to a true wife. You think that you can earn enough only for yourself, but if you had a true wife you would find that you could support her also. There is many a little expense at tending single life that you do not think of. A man spends without thinking, enough to support a wife—if he could but realize the fact. Ask my husband if it is not true?"

"Your husband, May! What does he know about it? You have your own homestead and a couple of houses besides, while your husband is a partner in Wade's boiler foundry, which represents a large capital."

"And two bright children who graduate next month. Don't forget them, brother, for they are our greatest pride. Harry, dear, you were a mere babe when we married, and although my brother, knew very little about us until two years ago, when you came to this city. But if you ask Ned, he will tell you that when we were first married he was but a mechanic, receiving mechanic's wages. All we have we have acquired since."

"May! can that be possible? Well, you have been fortunate—I might not be?"

"I was in hopes, brother, that you would not be insensible to Lettie's charms. You seemed so suited to each other, that I am afraid I have built castles in the air.'

"I do love Lettie, May,—too dearly to ask her to share the life of a mechanic."

"'I'd offer thee this hand of mine, if I could love thee less' that's your belief is it, Harry? Well, I do not know but there is much to admire in that sentiment; but, at the same time I think it a shame to keep from Lettie a husband so suited to her."

"May, can I ask one who has everything around her to make life desirable?"

"Everything but a husband," interrupts his sister. "Ah, Harry! I am afraid you do not understand our sex. Lettie would be contented, for a man whom she loves, to sacrifice wealth. She told me long before she saw you, that she expected when she married to begin just as her mother before her began. She could not expect a young man to have gained the wealth that it has taken her father years to accumulate. Besides, you know, Harry, that, withal, they do not live luxuriously, and keep but one servant.

"But I could not keep even that. And see how beautiful their house is furnished. Ah! could I take Lettie whom I love, from a home like that, and place her in a cottage with two or three rooms, scantily furnished? No, no, May, my heart would break."

"My dear Harry, did you never notice, in your visits to Mrs. Sutton's, how plain their furniture would appear were it not for Lettie's handiwork? Be assured that if she were placed in two or three scantily-furnished rooms, they would soon look handsomely furnished. My dear brother, you are in the same mind as was my husband before he married. Ask him to tell you his experience."

"Tell my experience," says a cheery voice, and a good-natured, honest-face appeared at the door. "That I will; but what is it for?"

"To encourage Harry to marry," answered the wife, as she went to meet her husband. "He thinks that he is too poor to marry."

"Too poor to marry? Nonsense! Harry has two thousand dollars in the bank. Just one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars more than I when the little room which we took when we were married was furnished and a month's provisions provided for. That's so!" he added, as Harry looked incredulous. "You were such a wee little fellow that of course you know nothing of it. Rattle-boxes and sweetmeats were of more consequence to you then than your sister's future life; and, as we have been separated by an ocean nearly ever since, I suppose that our life-story will be a new one for you, so I'll tell it, if you wish. I first met your sister," he began, after he was comfortably seated, "at a social that was given in aid of some charity fund, and I never shall forget the impression her blue eyes had upon me. It was really a case of love at first sight. After that I met her several times, and one evening with a friend of mine, called upon her. Whatever hopes I might have indulged in were entirely banished as we entered the parlor. I could never hope to win her. I could never ask her to leave that home and accept the fortunes of a poor mechanic. When I left her that night I resolved never to see her again, if I could avoid it. For three days I held to my resolutions. At the end of that time I found it impossible to resist the temptation of calling just once more. I yielded. Again and again I visited her, thinking that each time should be the last. At length I could no longer hide from myself that my love was returned. The knowledge thrilled me with pleasure and it tortured me with pain. I then commenced to blame myself for not adhering to my first resolution; but it had gone too far—it was useless to think then what I ought to have done. For her sake I could do what I had not the courage to huve done myself. I would leave the city. I went to bid her good-bye. I had not intended to tell her that it was through her I left, but somehow it came out. Her pride prevented her making any reply to this; and I doubt feeling as I did then, if I would have listened to her, even if she had insisted upon my remaining. My destination was west. After being gone some two years, I began to grow restless. I sold out my land and came back. What was my surprise to hear that your father had failed and was obliged to accept a clerk's position. From his scanty income he was supporting his family—a wife and five children. They were living in a cottage in the suburbs of the city. I went there as quickly as possible, expecting to see them in poverty; but to my surprise, the parlor looked as cheerful and almost as well furnished as when they lived on ——— ——— street. May and her father cordially greeted me, and observing my glances around the room, your mother said: "This is all May's work. She has made this cottage so pleasant that I scarcely miss our old home." To make a long story short, I thought I could keep May as comfortably as she could then be kept, and we were married. We took a room and furnished it, and I had then just fifty dollars left. I soon got to work—sooner than if I had been single—for a married man is always given the preference. What money I received I gave to May, who had the management of the house. A year and a half after our marriage Freddy was born, and I came very near losing my May then. For two months she never left her room. Then—for misfortunes never come singly—I fell from a scaffold and broke my leg. Our money was gone and we were pretty badly off. I hardly know what we would have done then if my credit had not been good. Harry, take my advice, and never accept credit until you are compelled to. By always dealing on cash principles, you firmly establish yourself as a reliable customer to all business men you may come in contact with. By following this principle, when I really did need credit I got it. My May was able to sit by me and do light fancy work long before I could get up; and the same kind of work that had made our house so beautiful, nearly supported us. As I lay there and saw her working—knowing how feeble she was—I cannot say but that I blamed myself for taking her from her home. At last I recovered and was able to resume my labors. Saturday nights regularly I brought home my week's wages and gave it to May, wondering how she managed to keep house for three with it, when I had found it no more than enough to support myself. I was fortunate in keeping to work—partially because my employer knew I had a family to support, and partially because I was industrious and sober. But a great sorrow fell upon us. Freddy died when he was seven years old. About three years after this event little May was born. We had removed into a little cottage, after having lived two years in one room, and in three rooms six years. So, you see, we were steadily gaining, though very slowly, you will say. One day—it was the day before Christmas—I returned home earlier than usual. My wife's eyes beamed with unusual brightness, and I asked her what news she had received. 'Something pleasant,' she replied. 'Am I not to be a sharer in it?' 'Not just yet, Ned, dear.' I thought that she must have received some good news from her father—who, I forgot to say, had gone to England four years previous, having received a trifling inheritance through his uncle. After the children were in bed May and I sat chatting until twelve o'clock. As we counted the the strokes, I took from my pocket my Christmas gift to May. I had come to the conclusion that we could not afford nick-nacks, but a watch was what she needed, and a watch was what I bought for her—though I could not then afford a chain. She thanked me for it, and I could see that it was quite a surprise. She thrust her hand in her pocket, and drew forth a paper which she gave me. I opened the paper, and found it the deed of four lots in the suburbs of the city. My first thought was that she had received a legacy, as did her father; but she told me that she had saved the money from my wages. That money saved from my wages that was no more than enough to support me! I need not trouble you much longer. In a few years there were cottages built upon those lots, and the rent for them came in very conveniently. Later the cottages were moved back and handsome fronts built upon them. You are in one now."

"But, Ned, you said the suburbs. This is in the heart of the city," said Harry, as Ned paused in his narrative.

"The city sometimes grows, my dear Harry. We are comfortably enough off now, but your sister insists upon doing her own work, in order that the children may have a good education. They will be home in a month, and probably then May will take a little rest."

"I must thank you, Ned, for letting me know what a treasure my sister is. You wil find few like her."

"True, Harry; but we would find more did husbands realize the fact that wives should be treated as companions and confidants. If a woman is treated as a child, receiving money or a new dress every now and then from her husband the same as he would give a child a toy or a candy, he cannot expect her to interest herself."

"Have you succeeded in convincing Harry that he is rich enough to marry?" asked May, as she re-entered the room. She had left them alone when her husband began his story.

"I hope so. How is it, Harry?"

"I still hesitate to take Lettie to such a a home as I have for her. You succeeded very well, I own, but I dare not trust to fortune."

"I see that Harry is determined to make Lettie miserable."

"May, you know that it is because I do not wish to make her miserable that I hesitate to ask her to marry. Her happiness is dearer to me than my own life."

"Ask my wife which was the unhappiest part of her life, and I am convinced that she will tell you that it was when I was of your opinion and she was in danger of becoming an old maid. Eh, May?" and Ned left the room, laughing.

"Tell me, sister, do you really believe Lettie would be unhappy if—if——"

"You did not ask her to become a mechanic's wife. Brother, I should advise you to go to headquarters for your answer. I will not be confident, but be assured I would not advise you to a step that I thought you would regret."

That he did go to headquarters we may believe, for two months after the names of Harry Norton and Miss Lettie Sutton appeared in the newspapers under the head of "Married." It was not headed "Marriage in High Life," for the bridegroom was but a mechanic.

A Fair Female Counterfeiter.

For some time past, extending almost over the space of a couple of years, it has been known to the detectives and United States secret service police, that there existed in the South and West a large and perfectly organized band of counterfeiters, who were almost unparalleled in the success and daring with which they prosecuted their enterprise. Beyond the bare fact that there were numerous counterfeit notes—fifties, twenties, tens and fives—afloat, no discoveries have been made, and though occasional arrests were effected, no convictions were ever had, owing to the influence and money used to hush up all cases in which such were concerned. Last winter, however, by a successful move, detective Fitzpatrick, of the Southern secret service, effected the arrest of a Mrs. Smith alias Johnson, who was taken in one of the St. Louis cemeteries with a lot of dies and tools in her possession. Through some sort of management she was taken out of the hands of that officer, and in time was placed under bonds and vanished, her bondsman being never held to account.

During the past summer the number of counterfeit bills in this section visibly decreased, though as the fall season advanced it became apparent from the large number in circulation that desperate members of the same gang were doubtless at work in the city. Who these were became the question. Some bills came from the hands of the Italian lugger-men on the lower and upper coast, though large numbers were passed in the city. This was all the more apparent, owing to the shortness of the money market; and a large number of bills having been withdrawn, the number of spurious notes afloat attracted the more attention. No clue could, however, be obtained until, a few days ago a prominent Canal street merchant called at the office of the Chief of Police and stated that a counterfeit fifty dollar bill had been passed on him by a young and handsome lady, whom he described as a blonde of truly great beauty. The full description having been given, detectives Pearson and Pecora undertook the case, and after carefully unwinding their clues, at daybreak this morning arrested Viola Dumont alias Marie, a young and beautiful brunette, charged with passing the money. She was conveyed to the office of Chief of Police and placed in a cell for safe keeping, but was about noon to-day turned over to Captain Fitzpatrick of the United States secret service, who had aided materially in working up the case. The girl, for she is hardly more than twenty, is really strikingly beautiful, with regular Madonna features, black, sparkling eyes, and black hair. She was elegantly and tastefully dressed in the latest fashion, and when placed in her cell, burst into tears.

The detectives, however, state that this is only "a dodge," to excite sympathy, as she has been often before in jail and possesses a most eventful history.

Viola Dumont, alias Marie, is the sister of the celebrated burglar and counterfeiter Angelo Marie, now serving a term of seven years in the Nashville Penitentiary for robbing the safe of Captain Cutty, Chief of Police of Memphis. She, possessing remarkable beauty, has, though often arrested, been cleared on account of pity for her condition. Her known skill and daring are, however, unequalled in various disguises, each perfect in itself, she having on many occasions eluded the police. On Saturday last she was on Canal Street a beautiful blonde, attracting universal attention; to-day she is a splendid brunette, and those who saw her then would not recognize her as the same.

Her first appearance in this city was when she was scarcely sixteen, as the principal witness in a celebrated murder case, and her next on the charge of robbing a prominent official and ex-Auditor out of a large sum of money. She was, however, not convicted, and wandered off until this winter, when she appeared in the city again, bold, heartless, and was only in the midst of a daring career when so suddenly checked by the majesty of the law. —*New Orleans Picayune.*

The little Swiss Republic practices a severe economy in the matter of official salaries, from which a fair practical moral may be drawn for the great Republic of the United States. Dr. C. Schenck, whose election to the Presidency of the Confederation was recently announced by cable, receives a salary of three thousand dollars, holds his position but one year, and will not be eligible for re-election until the expiration of another year. The Vice-President has two thousand four hundred dollars, and the seven members of the council, each of whom presides over an administrative department, also receive two thousand four hundred dollars each. The Confederation consists of twenty-five cantons, the aggregate population of which in 1860 was 2,534,240.

TOOLS AND WAGONS AND GEARS.—Examine these and have needful repairs attended to at once. Such as will not be in use again before the spring, have put away under cover where they will be protected from the weather. Leather should be greased before putting away for the winter; and all tools ought to have their wood work painted and the metal rubbed with kerosene oil.

The Banner State.

The State of Georgia has made more real progress since 1860 than any of the Southern States.

In mining and manufacturing she is making rapid strides.

In agriculture she is looked up to by all of the cotton growing States and is taking the lead in increase of wealth and intelligence.

Georgia cultivated last season 1,702,169 acres in cotton and 1,791,468 acres in corn, and over 1,000 acres in other crops, which shows that she is determined to raise her own provisions, though if the following is any indication of her success in cotton raising she will also produce her full share of cotton.

At the late fair held in Macon, Dickson the great Georgia planter, exhibited two cotton stalks four and a half feet high, each stalk containing 500 beautiful open bolls of cotton. A large premium was offered for the largest yield of cotton on one acre. Several planters raised three and a half bales but the premium was taken by a planter who raised five average size bales of cotton upon one acre, showing the value of good seed, and good cultivation. Cannot North Carolina do as well.—*Timely Topics.*

The Esquimaux Dog.

What the reindeer is to the Laplander, the Siberian dog is to the Esquimaux. He is their only beast of burden, and is generally employed in drawing materials in a sledge over the boundless and dreary deserts of snow, where the cold is so intense that no other domestic animal, except the reindeer, could exist, and bear the hardships this animal is called upon to undergo. They are generally fed once a day—at night, their allowance being a dried fish weighing perhaps two pounds. The sledge to which they are harnessed is about ten feet in length and two feet in width, made with seasoned birch timber, and combines, to a surprising degree, the qualities of strength and lightness. It is simply a skeleton frame-work fastened together with lashings of dried seal skin, and mounted on broad curved runners. No iron whatever is used in the construction, and it does not weigh more than twenty pounds; yet it will sustain a load of four or five hundred pounds, and endure the severe shocks of rough mountain travel, occasionally rendered more than ordinary severe by the erratic behavior of the dogs, who sometimes, should a deer or fox cross their route, cannot overcome their wolfish propensities, but give chase in a most determined manner, heedless alike of the driver's shouts and the loaded team behind them, dragging the sledge and its contents at lightning-speed over bluffs, and down steep inclines, often not being brought to a standstill until submerged several feet in a snowdrift. The driver of a dog-team carries no whip, but has, instead, a thick stick with a spiked point, which is used to check the speed of the sledge in descending hills. The number of dogs harnessed to the sledges varies from seven to fifteen, according to the nature of the country to be traversed, and the weight of the load. Under favorable circumstances, eleven dogs will make from forty to fifty miles a day with a man and a load of four hundred pounds. They are harnessed to the sledge in successive couples, by a long central thong of sealskin, to which each dog is attached by a collar and a short trace. They are guided and controlled entirely by the voice and by a leader-dog, who is especially trained for the purpose.

Minister in Kentucky attempts to Whip His Daughter into a Marriage.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.

An old minister named Reynolds, living in Muhlandes county, Ky., is charged with brutally beating, with a cowhide, his daughter, aged 18, because she refused to accept a young man in the neighborhood for her husband. It is stated that the whippings were frequently repeated, until at last she consented to marriage. The evening before the wedding was to take place, the girl escaped from home. Through the intervention of neighbors, she was brought before the County Court, and a gentleman of high standing in the town of Greenville appointed her guardian. Reynolds heretofore was highly esteemed, and pastor of a flourishing church. There is much feeling against him, but no legal proceedings have been taken.

Old Letters.

Never burn kindly written letters; it is so pleasant to read them over when the ink is brown, the paper yellow with age, and the hands that traced the friendly words are folded over the hearts that prompted them, under the green sod. Above all never burn love letters. To read them in after years is like a ressurrection of one's youth. The elderly spinster finds, in the impassioned offer she foolishly rejected twenty years ago, a fountain of rejuvenescence. Glancing over it she realizes that she was once a belle and a beauty, and beholds her former self in a mirror much more congenial to her tastes than the one that confronts her in her dressing-room. The "widow indeed" derives a sweet and solemn consolation from the letters of the beloved one who has journeyed before her to the far-off land, from which there comes no message, and where she hopes one day to join him. No photographs can so vididly recall to the memory of the mother the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left at the call of Heaven, as the epistolary outpourings of their love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a true mother is something better than an image of the features—it is a reflex of the writer's soul. Keep all loving letters; burn only the harsh ones, and in burning them, forgive and forget them.

The people of Wilmington, N. C., are greatly enraged that the place selected for the sinking of the Virginius should have been right at the mouth of their harbor, and in the channel and track of their commerce. Lying where the wreck does, it endangers every ship that passes in or out of that port. The opinion is unanimous there that the vessel was designedly sunk.

The Government Stables.

What we hinted at last week is confirmed in the following facts proved in an investigation into the expenditures of the Treasury Department. In that Department are found expensive stables supported by the people; gay "turn-outs" on the avenues, owned by Government officials, bought with Government money, and supported out of Government appropriations. The Treasury has an extensive stable, and it is said 50 horses are kept there at the public expense. The law allows four horses and two business wagons for the Department. But to cover the feed and care of the fancy teams of the office-holders, $6,000 are charged for the support of a Government horse, and it supports 20 private horses. For repairing two express wagons $3,000 are charged. Two Government express wagons and four horses are thus made to support from 40 to 60 pleasure horses. Besides the horse charges, $9,000 are charged for carpets, $18,000 for gas, and $3,000 for ice, for one single Department, these are a part of our contingent expenses. The care of each of these horses costs $2,000, grain $2,500, hay $900, and shoing over $300. The cost of repairs of the two express wagons last year was $3,000; one item of repair was $900, and a second $700, The repair of carriages amounted to $500, of harness $1,000, and one item of repair $384, and another $251. One pair of express horses cost $600, and a carriage $700. The expenses of four horses and two wagons were $11,500. The average cost of keeping a horse, not at the expense of the Government, is $300 a year, while the amount paid was $6,000, or enough for 20 horses. It appears that these contingent funds are mainly consumed in furnishing horses and carriages for officials at the expense of the Government. But the Treasury is not the only Department given to this abuse, for, under the cover of a mail wagon, splendid establishments are used exclusively by the families of officials, and purchased and maintained out of the public treasury.

We can see no difference whatever between offences like these and those which sent Tweed for 12 years to Blackwell's Island, and convicted Genet of a State Prison offence, except in the magnitude of the wrong committed. The Commissioner of Patents has very properly just cut off gold pens and penknives, at Government expense, from general distribution; but what are gold pens and pen-knives compared to so many thousands of the people's money expended in carriages and equipages for U. S. Officials? This abuse is too great to be continued for another week.

We may add to this that among the direct accusations against Attorney General Williams in the investigation now making by the Senate Judiciary Committee is that the Government has been made to pay for the carriage used by Mrs. Williams. A voucher for its payment had been filed in the Treasury.

The Latest Bear Story Out.

The Roseberg (Oregon) *Plaindealer* says:

A correspondent, writing from Canyonville, sends us the following interesting incident, which occurred near that place: About ten days since, Henry Bland and his wife, of Canyonville Precinct, went out into the mountains to look after their sheep. When about three miles from home his two dogs got after a bear, and, after a severe chase, succeeded in compelling the bear to climb a tree. About the time that Mr. Bland and his wife reached the foot of the tree, another ferocious bear suddenly put in an appearance and savagely attacked the dogs in the immediate presence of Mr. and Mrs. Bland. The fight now became animated and furious, dogs and bear rolling over each other in the death struggle down a steep mountain into the canyon below. Bland was armed with a Henry rifle, but dared not shoot for fear of killing his dogs. Now came the question how to rescue the dogs; only two cartridges were in the rifle, and these had to be used to the best advantage. Mrs. Bland urged her husband to go to the assistance of the dogs, while she, alone and unarmed, undertook to keep the ferocious monster up the tree. He started down into the canyon to where the conflict was raging, guided by the growls and yelps of the dogs and bear. He arrived not a moment too soon, for Bruin was evidently getting the best of it, and would only be pacified by the last shot from the now empty rifle.

It was dark when Bland returned to his wife at the foot of the tree. The situation was anything but flattering. The empty rifle was of little use, and open the determination of Mrs. Bland to sit up with the bear, he started for home for more ammunition. The lady, being reinforced by the bleeding dogs, now felt that she was mistress of the situation. With no fire, far from home, in the midst of craggy mountains, this indomitable lady dared to hold at bay one of the most ferocious monsters of the forest. The beast, not liking his new home, determined to descend the tree, but our heroine, with a stick and the barking of the dogs, compelled Bruin to take a second sober thought, and, taking up his position on a lower limb, with eye-balls of fire, he stared at the scene below. But our huntress was not dismayed by the presence of her horrible companion, but stood guard until about 10 o'clock, when her husband and another man came to her assistance. She then started for home through the deep canyons and gorges of the mountains, entirely alone, and it was midnight when she safely arrived at her own dwelling.

The next morning, as soon as it was sufficiently light, the bear was shot. He proved to be one of the largest of those known as the cinnamon variety.

Cure for Ear Ache.

There is hardly an ache to which children are subject to so bad to bear and difficult to cure as the ear ache. But there is a remedy never known to fail. Take a bit of cotton batting, put on it a bit of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip it in sweet oil and insert it in the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

"Marm, what du you think Sal told Ned Bobbles last night, when he was sparkin' her?" "Don't no," said marm. "She told Ned Bobbles she kinder felt skeered to deth and tickled tu?"

The Eucalyptus Tree.

A TREE THAT DESTROYS MALARIA.

From the London Telegraph.

At the last meeting of the French Academy of Science a very interesting paper was read by M. Gimbert. Its subject was the alleged febrifugal properties of the Australian tree, eucalyptus globulus, which is said to have the curious and valuable power of destroying the malarious element in any atmosphere where it grows. The species in question is one of that family indigenous to New South Wales, which the colonists call gum trees. They shoot up very quickly and to an enormous height, some of them reaching 150 feet, with a girth of twenty-five to forty. The sparse and strangely twisted foliage grows in a thin crown at the top of the pillar-like stem, but the characteristic of the whole genus is the rapid habit of increase, seen equally in the "iron-bark," the "blue-gum," and this particular specimen the eucalyptus globulus. The tree in question absorbs an immense deal of water from the earth, and at the same time emits an aromatic odor, which has perhaps something to do with the beneficial influence attributed to it. Where it is thickly planted in marshy tracts the subsoil is said to be drained in a little while as though by extensive piping. Miasma ceases, we are told, wherever the eucalyptus flourishes. It has been tried for this purpose at the Cape, and within two or three years has completely changed the climatic condition of the unhealthy parts of that colony. Somewhat later its plantation was undertaken on a large scale in various parts of Algeria. At a farm twenty miles from Algiers, situated on the banks of a river, and noted for its extremely pestilential air, about 13,000 eucalyptus were planted. In the same year, at the time when the fever season used to set in, not a single case occurred, yet the trees were not more than nine feet high. Since then complete immunity from fever has been maintained. In the neighborhood of Constantina, it is also stated, was another noted fever spot, covered with marsh water both in winter and summer; in five years the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these trees, and farmers and children enjoy excellent health. Throughout Cuba marsh diseases are fast disappearing from all the unhealthy districts where this tree has been introduced. A station-house, again, at one end of a railway viaduct in the department of the Var, was so pestilential that the officials could not be kept there longer than a year; forty of the trees were planted, and it is now as healthy as any other place on the line. Such are some of the facts brought forward by M. Gimbert. If they are well established, it would be most desirable to try whether the eucalyptus would thrive on the west coast of Africa, and other malarious districts of the warmer latitudes. It is affirmed that the sunflower possesses a similar capacity to dry up the subsoil and neutralize miasma. Nor should botanists neglect such suggestions. There are more wonders yet in the vegetable world than are dreamed of in their philosophy. How passing strange, for example, is that property of the papaw-tree to turn meat tender. A joint of mutton, steeped in a solution of its juice, becomes instantly succulent and the flesh of animals fed upon its leaves "melts in the mouth" upon cooking.

[We are informed by Dr. J. H. McAden, Druggist, that some of the Physicians of this city used, during the past Fall, an extract made from the bark of the above named tree with highly gratifying effect in curing chills and fever and other malarial diseases. We hope our people will plant out the Eucalyptus tree this winter, and give its healthful properties a fair trial.—*Charlotte Democrat.*]

Necrology for 1873.

We copy the names of some of the famous men who died during the year 1873. Our readers will thereby be reminded of the busy work of Death among the highly-gifted, high-born, and revered during the year that has gone forever by. Of the millions who passed to the mysterious realms that await the departed, we have no record.

Among the best known Europeans were the following:

Ex-Emperor, Napoleon; Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the great novelist; Rev. Baptist W. Noel; Viscount Assington, Speaker of the English House of Commons; Charles Knight, the great English author and publisher; Amandee Thierry, the French author; W. C. Macready, the actor; Justus Von Liebig, the chemist; John Stuart Mill, political economist; Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of the See of Winchester; Lord Westbury, ex-Chancellor of England; Prince Esterhazy, the richest man in Austria, by suicide; Dr. Nelaton, the greatest of French Surgeons; Edwin Landseer, the great English animal painter, and Sir Henry Holland, a noted English traveller.

The following eminent Americans have died during the year:

Bishop McIllvaine, of Ohio; W. W. McGuffy, the distinguished educator and author of a series of class books; Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase; Oakes Ames, of Credit Mobilier notoriety; Lewis Tappin, memorable for his philanthropy; Hiram Powers, the eminent sculptor; Gen. A. R. Wright, member of Congress from Georgia; R. S. Storrs, Gardiner Spring, distinguished clergymen of over sixty years' service each; Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, ex-Minister to Spain; Lewis Gaylord Clark, editor of the old *Knickerbocker Magazine;* John Early, senior Bishop of the M. E. Church South; Gen. W. J. Hardee, a noted Confederate leader; Mrs. R. E. Lee, widow of the celebrated Confederate General; Judge Boyden, of North Carolina Supreme Court; ex-Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire; ex-Senator Richard Yates, of Illinois; Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin; Louis Agassiz, the great scientist; Samuel Nelson, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, ex-member United States Congress; John Hopkins, the Baltimore philanthropist; Matthew F. Maury, L. L. D., one of the greatest scientific men of America.

FENCES AND GATES.—Look over these and have repairs, when needed, made at once. If possible substitute gates for bars wherever the latter remain. The saving of time will soon repay the cost.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

☞ The commencement of a new year is a good time to select your newspaper for the year. In our humble opinion, there is not a better country paper, in this section, than the PRESS. If you are not yet acquainted with the character of this paper,—emphatically the People's paper,—ask your neighbor, who takes it. Otherwise, take our word for it, and try it one year, as a good investment in the newspaper line.

WITHDRAWN.—Caleb Cushing's nomination for Chief Justice has been withdrawn, at his own request, by the President, on account of his former disunion views. There are *now* many radicals, of high and low degree, who *formerly* entertained different views, also.

Senator Sargent unearthed a letter written by Caleb Cushing, in March, 1861, to Jefferson Davis, then President of the Southern Confederacy, with its capital at Montgomery, Alabama, in which the separation of the North and South was referred to as an accomplished fact. In the course of his letter, Mr. Cushing recommended a Mr. Roane for a position under the Confederate Government. Hence the trouble.

The President is reported to have said that "many noted Republicans would show a worse record than Cushing's were the correspondence before the firing on Sumpter unearthed."

"Patrons of Husbandry."

Notwithstanding some opposition to the "Patrons of Husbandry," or "Granges," they seem to be increasing rapidly all over the country. It is feared by some that the movement will have the tendency to array class against class, seeking to obtrude itself insidiously into the politics of the country.

We cannot see any danger to the welfare and prosperity of the country in the Granger movement, as, if we are correctly informed, all classes and shades of politics are represented in the organization. At any rate, we know prominent Republicans, Democrats and Conservatives, and even ladies have joined the Grangers.

The following items will give the reader some idea of the progress of the "Patrons of Husbandry," in the Western part of this State:

[Southern Home.]

Sharon, [Mecklenburg Co.] Grangers have each set aside a half acre of land for the benfit of their Grange. A premium of $25 will be given for the largest yield.

On the first Thursday in February there will be a meeting of Providence Grange, of Mecklenburg Co., and all the Granges south of Charlotte, for the purpose of organizing a Fair that will exclude gambling, horse-racing, &c. We wish the farmers great success in that enterprise.

Dr. C. Mills, Master of the State Grange, has appointed Col. T. H. Robinson, of Cabarrus, W. T. Shipp, of Gaston, and R. C. McMillan, of Duplin, additional Deputies to organize Granges. These are most excellent appointments, and we trust that the work will go bravely on.

We learn that Deputy E. C. Davidson will visit Union county shortly to organize Granges. Some five or six are ready for organization.—Mr. D. has also been invited to Lilesville and will extend his work into Anson. He has met with wonderful success in his lecturing tours, and has accomplished a great deal for the Order.

Col. Thos. H. Robinson, of Cabarrus, has been appointed a Deputy for the organization of Granges in the West. He will meet the farmers of Lincolnton, at the Court-House, on the 20th; at Cherryville on the 21st. Also, the farmers of Cleaveland, at Shelby on the 22d; and the farmers of Rutherford, at the Court-House, on Saturday, the 24th.

The farmers are requested to be ready for organization, so that the work may be facilitated.

The *State Journal* says: Raleigh Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has purchased a valuable piece of property in that city, where regular weekly meetings of the Order are held.

At a recent fire in New York, Mr. Jacob Stiner, a well known tea merchant, his wife and daughter, perished from the effects of the devouring elements. Mr. Stiner jumped from one of the back windows of the second story, and was found in the yard a burnt and mangled corpse. A servant girl was also found in the yard with both legs broken, and but very little hopes were entertained of her recovery. The firemen found the dead body of Mrs. Stiner and her daughter, who were smothered in their room.

Congress.

In the House, on the 12th inst., the rules were suspended. Mr. Holman's resolution, declaring that there was *no necessity to increase* taxation, or *increase the public debt* by a loan, if proper economy were used in the public expenditures of the government, was passed 221 to 3.

The Salary Question Settled.—The bill reguting salaries passed both Houses of Congress, and now only awaits the signature of the President. The act provides that all moneys appropriated as compensation to the members of the Forty-second Congress in excess of the mileage and allowances fixed by law at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by the members of said Congress respectively, or which, having been drawn, have been returned to the Treasury, are hereby covered into the Treasury of the United States and are declared to be the moneys of the United States absolutely, the same is if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid.

DEATH OF THE SIAMESE TWINS.

BOTH DIE WITHIN TWO HOURS OF EACH OTHER.

CHANG DIES AT 6, AND ENG AT 8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

ENG SUPPOSED TO HAVE DIED FROM FRIGHT.

Died, on Saturday morning last, at their residence, near Mount Airy, Surry county, ENG and CHANG BUNKER, better known as the SIAMESE TWINS, aged about 63 years.

The above startling intelligence reached this place on Sunday morning last, and created considerable sensation.

Chang had been suffering from partial paralysis for some time, without, however, incommoding Eng in the least. This fact led many to believe that it was proof positive that they might be separated without injury to either.—All these surmises are at an end now, as death has claimed them both within a few hours time.

The twins resided at their present home for many years, having removed there from Wilkes county, where they had married two sisters. They both leave large families of interesting children, possessing a fair share of intelligence. Two of the children are deaf mutes. The daughter recently married a deaf mute at Raleigh, and her little brother is an inmate of the institution for deaf mutes in that city.

In former years the twins exhibited themselves in this country and Europe, laying the foundation to a comfortable fortune, which they considerably increased by economy and good management. Previous to the war they owned slaves, generally overseeing the farm work themselves, and often laboring among the field hands. They could wield an axe with the best choppers in the country, plow, hoe, and were considered good farmers. In putting up log buildings they were considered the best "corner men" to be found, using their hands with wonderful dexterity.

Previous to the war they took a deep interest in the politics of the country and acted with the Whig party. Since the war they made another tour of the United States and Europe, and after their return, led a quiet and retired life on their plantations.

They were considered excellent business men, and good citizens. Thus the world loses the most remarkable human curiosities who ever existed.

The following is a brief sketch of their early life, previous to their settlement in this State.

ENG and CHANG (*Eng* meaning on the right and *Chang* on the left), were born in 1811 in a small village on the coast of Siam. Their mother bore seventeen children, once she had three at a birth, and never less than two, but none of those of her children were deformed. The parents were poor fishermen, and the twins employed their early years in selling shell fish, until a Mr. Bunker brought them to the United States in 1829. After their majority they adopted Mr. Bunker's name, and never returned to their native country.

The following description of their union may be interesting to the public:

The twins were united at the anterior part of the chest, by a kind of fleshy band, the size of a hand. The band was flexible, admitting of motion in various directions. The whole mass was tough and capable of being extended considerably. No pulsation was felt in the band.

It is said when a pin was pressed into the exact centre of the ligament it hurt both, but as you advanced from the centre and nearer to the person of either, only one felt the pain.

Since the above was written, we have received the following from a friend:

MT. AIRY, Jan. 19, 1874.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The excitement here is the death of the Siamese Twins. It was an unexpected event, as they retired on Friday night apparently in good health, and were remarkably cheerful during the evening. A little before day on Saturday morning, Eng awoke and found his brother Chang dead. He immediately aroused the family, and remarked that he felt himself failing, complaining of pains in the limbs, and died about two hours after Chang. The entire medical fraternity of Mt. Airy started for the residence of the twins, 4 miles from town, prepared to sever the ligament, but found both dead, and of course nothing was done. A very large crowd of people visited the family on Sunday last, when the bodies were encased in a tin coffin prepared by W. A. Reich, formerly of your town.

The remains are still unburied at this writing, fears being entertained of their clandestine removal. It is a great pity that no *post mortem* examination was made, as it no doubt would have proven very interesting to the scientific world.

The general supposition is that Chang, having been paralyzed, imparted the disease to Eng soon after death. They resided alternately at their plantations, and were at Eng's residence when they breathed their last. * * * *

TEXAS.—President Grant refused to furnish the Radical Governor of Texas with troops to set aside the recent election of State officers. The Democratic candidates were elected, but the Radical Supreme Court of Texas decided that the election was illegal. The people, however, are unwilling to quietly acquiesce in such a partial decision and claim that the officers elected shall be installed.

The President advised Gov. Davis to submit to the result of the election as the proper course, and not attempt to resist the will of the majority. Gov. Davis has accepted the situation, and permits the Democratic Legislature to assemble and transact business.

Since the above Gov. Davis again applied to Pres. Grant for troops but was again refused, and advised to submit to the will of the people.

A Mr. Stroble, who occupied the old Benbow store-house, in Greensboro, accidently fell down stairs on Monday and fractured his skull, dying almost instantly.

Appleten Oaksmith, the great London financier, was in Raleigh on the 13th inst.

TO BE HANGED.—Allen McPherson and Henry Wilson are to be hanged in Raleigh on the 13th of Februnry next, for housebreaking and robbery.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.—An election of a United States Senator, to succeed the radical Lewis, has been effected by the Legislature of Virginia. Balloting had been going on for several days in the Conservative caucus. Finally, after nine ballots, Col. R. E. Withers, Lieutenant Governor of that State, was chosen.

Synopsis of the Address delivered by the Rev. P. A. Strobel, at the Anniversary of the Young Men's Missionary Society of Salem N. C., on Saturday evening Jan. 17th, 1874.

When the Saviour had completed his great work of human redemption, and was about to ascend to heaven, he bestowed upon his disciples a parting blessing and breathing upon them his own spirit of love and compassion, bade them "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

The spirit of the gospel is emphatically the spirit of missions, (in as much) as its grand design is the redemption of our race from the darkness, the degradation and the guilt into which sin has plunged it. It was, therefore, under such an inspiration that the Apostles went forth everywhere preaching the gospel amidst perils, persecutions, and privations, not even counting their lives dear unto them, so they might spread amongst the nations, the story of salvation by the Cross of Christ.

In proportion as the church has possessed the spirit of her Great Head, in that proportion has she been zealous to save men. And as the spirit of Christ has departed from the church, or has been possessed only in a small degree, in that proportion has she failed to accomplish her great mission work.

At various periods in the history of the church, the Saviour has come to her and by the special outpouring of his Spirit, has quickened her into new life and thus stimulated her into renewed efforts to spread amongst men "the savor of his name." Passing over previous periods, it may be remarked, that the commencement of the eighteenth century, was noted for many of these special manifestations of the Spirit's power, not only in the case of individuals but of communities. The Pietistic movement, commenced by Spener in the latter part of the 17th century had spread itself thro' the German churches, so that in the early part of the 18th century, the University at Halle, had become the headquarters of these earnest and pious men, who were seeking to infuse spiritual life into the Lutheran churches of Germany and the neighboring States. In 1722, commenced that wonderful movement amongst the descendants of the Ancient Unitas Fratrum (United Brethren) by which so many emmigrants from the villages of Moravia, including many Pietists of the Spener School, were led to found the settlement of Herrnhut in Saxony under the patronage of the pious and noble Count Zinzendorf, which settlement became the mother Congregation of the Renewed Church of the United Brethren. Five years after the settlement of Herrnhut (i. e. August 13 1727) when the Brethren met for the first time in the Parish Church, as a distinct body, to celebrate the Holy Communion, they experienced that wonderful outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which is regarded as the *Spiritual birthday* of the Renewed Church. One of the proofs of the genuineness of this work of grace, was seen in the common impulse that moved the community to *work* for Christ, *especially to carry the Gospel to distant heathen races.*" From this period we date the commencement of the work of missions by the church of the United Brethren.

The first mission undertaken by the Brethren, was that to St. Thomas, one of the Danish West Indies. Count Zinzendorf who had been to Copenhagen, brought news to Herrnhut of the longing cry for spiritual teaching, which was coming from the Africans in the Danish West Indies. This was on 20th August 1732. The next day two of the brethren, Leonard Dober and David Nitschman offered themselves to go and preach the gospel to the Negroes at St. Thomas and expressed their willingness to become slaves themselves, if this should become necessary as a means of gaining access to these perishing heathen. On the 21st August, they set out for Copenhagen, each having only eighteen shillings (less than $5) as an outfit for their Mission. They met with little encouragement at Copenhagen; nevertheless they were not moved from their purpose by the difficulties which beset them, and reached St. Thomas the 13th December, 1732. The negroes gladly received them and were astonished and delighted, at being assured that for them, as well as for their white masters, had salvation been provided thro' Jesus Christ. This was the commencement of the missions amongst the slaves in the Danish West Indies.

The second mission undertaken by the Brethren, was that to Greenland. On the 19th January, 1733, the two brethren Matthew Stach and Christian David, set out for that cold and inhospitable country. They had been preceded by Hans Egede, a Missionary of the Danish Lutheran Church, who had commenced his labors about eight years previously. These two devoted brethren, labored patiently, amidst untold sufferings and privations, for a period of six years before they saw any fruit. At last, some little light dawned upon the darkness, in the conversion of Kayarnak, one of the leading men, whilst the missionaries unfolded the simple story of the sufferings and death of Jesus.

From these small beginnings commenced 141 years since, what a rich harvest has been reaped as the reward of the faith and devotion and liberality of the United Brethren? Commencing as we have seen with the missions at St. Thomas and Greenland, one amidst the burning heats of the tropics and the other amidst the snows and ice mountains of Greenland, the church has now under her care sixteen provinces, ninety stations, 322 Missionary Agents, of whom 27, are natives: 1427 native assistants and a membership of nearly 70,000. The whole number of missionaries employed have been 1,900.

In Greenland there are 6 stations, 24 missionaries and about 2,000 Communicants which is one-fifth of the whole population. Thro' the joint labors of the missionaries of the Danish Lutheran Church and those of the United Brethren, the gospel has been spread in every portion of Greenland, and those who once called from their "Greenland icy mountains," for deliverance from the darkness and misery of sin, are now rejoicing in the light and hope of the gospel. The people are enlightened, and have become happy and prosperous, enjoying all the blessings of commerce, civilization and Christianity.

So too with the mission at St. Thomas. God has owned the labor, of his servants, so that today there are nearly 30,000 souls in the Danish West India Islands, who have been redeemed from the ignorance and degradation of barbarism, and are happy in the enjoyment of those blessings of peace and heavenly joy and hope, which Christ bestows upon every humble and believing heart. We may well exclaim, "What hath God wrought?" not by might but by the power of his Word and Spirit!

The secret of this success is to be found in the simple *faith*, the devotion, the spirit of self-sacrifice and the liberality which are so strongly characteristic of the German character, and especially the members of the Renewed Church. Faith in the power of the divine word and of the Holy Spirit, to awaken and save men, will stimulate to vigorous and persevering effort, and effort or *work*, is one of the laws of the Kingdom of Christ. This is necessary to our own progress as Christians, as well as to the spread of the gospel. Combining earnest, persevering effort, with the consecration of our substance to the cause of Christ, will bring rich blessings to our own souls at the same time, that we are spreading the knowledge of Jesus amongst the ignorant and the lost.

Let the Young Men's Missionary Society of Salem, therefore, go forward, with renewed effort, in the cause of missions. They have much to encourage them in their past success, and in the high position which the church of their father's has taken as leading the way so successfully in the great work of evangelizing the world. From the example of the noble martyrs of the ancient church of the Unitas Fratrum, as well as fron the zeal and devotion and self-sacrificing spirit, which have marked the history of the "Renewed Church," there is an inspiration, which should fire every heart to increased prayer and effort and consecration of ourselves and our substance toward spreading amongst men a saving knowledge of Jesus and the hastening of that day when the kingdoms of this world, shall become the kingdoms of God and of his Christ."

FOR THE PRESS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I read with considerable interest in your last issue the description of the closing exercises of the Week of Prayer in the Salem Church, and would have been glad to have been there as a spectator. For seven years, at Bethania, I kept up the Week of Prayer, single-handed and *alone*, and where there is such a combination of ability and eloquence it must be doubly interesting.

We, too, had prayer; the Methodist brethren, with their pastor, Rev. Mr. Rush, uniting, and we trust with signal blessings to many of us.

On last Friday evening, we participated in quite an interesting occasion in our town, Dr. Cornelius Kerner having been married the day previous, in Granville county, to Miss Sallie Kittle, brought home his fair bride, and there was a general family gathering to welcome them at the house of his father, Mr. John F. Kerner. All his sons and daughters, three daughter end six sons were present, (he never having lost a child by death) besides daughters-in-law and sons-in-law, making eighteen, as the Dr. was the last one to get married; and then came an array of grand-children and great-grand-children of all ages and sizes, so that the whole number collected was forty-eight (48) and seven were absent, but not over thirty miles away. Now I question if a similar case can be found in the State, where there is a family as large as the one named, where there has been *no* death, *all* married, and *all* settled in the county, the farthest only being six miles from Kernersville.

About the year 1796 Joseph Kerner, the father of John F. Kerner, came to this county, a young man, and settled near Friedland. He was a German by birth and a clock-maker by occupation. He had three children, John F. Kerner, John P. Kerner, both living, and a daughter who married Mr. Apollos Harman, both deceased; and from him the Kerner family descended, numbering now, fifty-three living souls, and all but four in this county. Mr. Kerner subsequently removed to what was then known as Dobson's Cross Roads, now constituting Kernersville.

I noticed farther in the last *Press*, the death of Mr. William Gordon, aged 96 years. Mr. Gordon kept private entertainment on the Mountain Road between Salem and Mt. Airy, probably for seventy years. Nearly thirty years ago, having occasion to travel that road frequently, I made his house my stopping-place; but then there was an interval of sixteen years that I did not go in that direction, and I thought that "Uncle Billy," as he was familiarly called by his neighbors, had long been gathered to his fathers, when to my surprise, some three years ago, I found him still living, hale and hearty, but completely deaf. It was impossible for a stranger to make him understand anything, and the family could only reach him with signs, and the old man seemed to have forgotten me.

I see, too, that his son, Thomas Gordon, died on Christmas Day, the day after his father, aged 76 years. Last summer I was standing one morning in the porch of Lehman & Co's store, in Bethania, when two men drove by in a buggy, and I remarked to a bystander, "there goes old uncle Billy Gordon." "No," said one, "you are mistaken, it is his son; he is a near neighbor of mine; and that is his son-in-law, Mr. Vest, taking him to Salem." So, you see, I had to yield the point, although I was not exactly satisfied, for *I thought I knew Uncle Billy Gordon.* The latter part of November, I had occasion to go up the country, and stopped there for the night. When I went in the old man was occupying his accustomed place in the old-fashioned chimney-corner, and as well as usual. After sitting awhile, he remarked, "a cold evening," I nodded assent. "Are you travelling?" was the next question; again a nod. "Where are you from?" Here was a poser, how shall I answer him; and, in desperation, I shrieked, "from Kernersville." "Ah!" said he, "that used to be called Dobson's Cross Roads." And from that he branched off and told me how he used to pass through there, wagoning, to Fayetteville, sixty years ago. To my astonishment, I found that the old man's hearing had returned, and he could understand readily any ordinary conversation the same as years ago. His daughter-in-law, who lives with him, coming in just then from the kitchen, I remarked to her my surprise to find that the old gentleman could hear. "Yes," she said, "some weeks ago we were sitting around the fire one afternoon, when some one passing along the road, caused the dogs to bark, when father suddenly raised up in his chair and asked 'what makes them dogs bark so?" and from that time his hearing has continued."

I spent a pleasant evening in conversation with him, and many incidents of the past were brought in review; but the theme upon which he delighted to dwell, was the railroad; and he told me with almost childish glee, that he had been down to Salem during the latter part of the summer on purpose to see the railroad; that he went down to his son, Thomas Gordon, and that his son-in-law, Mr. Vest, took *him* down in his buggy to Salem. So it turned out in the end that *I did know Uncle Billy Gordon.*

Kernerville, Jan. 19, 1874. C. L. R.

GENERAL NEWS.

For a derangement of the Liver, for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Piles, etc., DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR certainly has no superior. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system. I have tried it thoroughly, and speak what I know.

REV. S. GARDNER,
Atapulgus, Ga.

DEATH OF A SOUTHERN ACTRESS.—Miss Laura C. Alexander died in New York last Tuesday. The *Tribune* says: She was a native of Charlotte, N. C., and was only 24 years of age. Her career in public began four years ago, at Ford's Theatre, in Baltimore, and she subsequently made a professional tour of Southern cities under Mr. Ford's management, winning a great deal of that popular applause which it is easy—and in youth, natural—to mistake for solid reputation. At a later time she was a member of the traveling company of Madame Janauschek, and her best professional experience appears to have been gained in the society of that excellent actress. More recently Miss Alexander was a member of the company at the Boston Theatre. Her talents were considerable. Her mind was well cultivated. She would have adorned domestic life in polished society. She might, under happier conditions, have risen to a fair rank upon the stage. It was not a fair rank that she coveted, but a brilliant eminence, and, this being missed, her sad heart and broken hopes are laid in a premature grave.

The Atlanta (Ga.,) *Constitution*, complains of the "Unwelcome spectacle" at the Union depot, in that city, of five hundred emigrants in one body, en-route to Arkansas from southwestern Georgia. There were 400 blacks and 100 whites. There is also an extensive emigration of blacks from Alabama to Yazoo Valley, in Mississippi.

A man named Edward Greer killed a young man named John Jones, an officer of the revenue department, in Grayson county, last week, by striking him on the head with a pair of steel knuckles. The affair, we learn, grew out of an alleged intimacy between Jones and Greer's wife. Greer made his escape, and has not yet been arrested.—*Lyn. News.*

Tom Benton left two daughters besides Mrs. Fremont. One of these, Madame Boileau, is now living in Paris, her husband being in prison for his part in the El Paso Railroad affair; the other, Mrs. Cary Jones, is teaching school in San Franoisco.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

As usual, there is too much trivial legislation, consuming a great deal of valuable time, at the expense of the State Treasury and amounting to very little. The people have their eyes on this Legislature and they expect something will be done looking to the prosperity and welfare of the State.

In the HOUSE, on the 14th, a bill regulating the time for holding Superior Courts for the 4th Judicial Circuit passed its several readings.

A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor to minors passed second reading.

The bill to require compulsory attendance on public schools was tabled.

In the SENATE, the bill making a new county to be called Lillington, out of a portion of New Hanover, passed third reading.

On the 15th, the SENATE was discussing the State debt.

The bill providing for the support of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute passed its third reading by an overwhelming majority. It appropriates $46,000, but $7,000 of this is to be applied to the colored asylum now in course of erection.

In the HOUSE, on the 16th, the bill to prevent the sale of liquors within two miles of any place of worship in Stokes county, on the day of worship, passed its several readings.

In SENATE, on the 17th, the unfinished business, being the adjustment of the State debt, was considered.

The HOUSE was engaged on the resolution against the passage of the Civil Rights bill by Congress, when the following substitute by Mr. Jones, passed:

That the General Assembly of North Carolina do most earnestly and respectfully petition the Congress of the United States, not to pass the bill now pending in the House of Representatives, known as the Amnesty Civil Rights bill, delieving as we do that the immediate effects of such a law would be the suppression of our public schools for both white and colored; the closing of many of our houses of worship; the ruin of our landlords and hotel proprietors, as well as the thorough demoralization of our society and the cause of a bitter strife between the two races. From a thorough knowledge of the situation, we are satisfied that the bill would operate most disasterously to our best interests, and therefore we prefer our petition. Passed—ayes 75, nays 24.

The following Republicans voted aye: Messrs. Bowman, Brown, of Davidson, Blythe, Bryan, of Pitt, Bryan, of Wilkes, Cox, Dula, Godfrey, Michael, Mizzell, Perry, of Bladen, Perry of Wake, Rhodey, Trivett, Winslow, Wheeler and Whisnant.

In SENATE, Jan. 19th, the bill to change the time of holding the Superior Courts of Rockingham and Chatham, passed. Bill for the support, repairs and improvement of Insane Asylum, passed. House bill to prevent the sale of cotton in quantities less than is usually bailed, in the night time, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, passed.

In the HOUSE, nothing of interest.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Col. John H. Wheeler has compiled and will soon publish a valuable volume, giving historical, geographical and other interesting information concerning North Carolina.

Mica mining in Mitchell county, the Rutherford *Record* understands, is not now carried on so extensively, there being difficulty in effecting sales of mica, except in very large pieces.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: Rev. Father Hands, pastor of the Catholic congregation at Charlotte, visited our city on Thursday last and celebrated mass at the residence of Col. McMahon on Friday morning. There is some talk among the Catholics residing here of building a church.

The Tillico property, for which Prof. Olmsted was negotiating for a Cincinnati Company last summer, but who were too late to get in at $35,000 for which it was sold to Col. Bell, has been recently re-sold for $100,000, we understand. Pretty good for these hard times.—*Cherokee Herald.*

Judge Settle rendered his decision in the State Printing Injunction Case to the effect that he did not have jurisdiction in the case, and dismissed the proceedings. Mr. Brown continued his suit before Judge Watts on Thursday.

AFFAIRS IN GREENSBORO, N. C.—(Reported for the Richmond *Whig.*)—Last Saturday night a negro concealed himself in the store of Buchanan and McDonald (merchants of this place, doing business at the depot) until the clerks retired, and then possessing himself of $150 from the cash drawer, attempted to unbar the door to escape, but made so much noise that the clerks were aroused, and he was captured with his plunder entire. He is in jail.

The revenue collections of this district for the first ten business days of January amount to $38,021.34, of which $35,263.70 is on tobacco alone. This is a good showing, when it is remembered that this is not a tobacco country. The amount is considerably larger than that for the corresponding period of last year.

About one o'clock Thursday the jail was burned. Some eight or ten prisoners were confined in it but none of them escaped. A defective flue was the cause of the fire.

Herbert Smith, a young lad aged about 13 years, met a sad death, in Johnston county, on Friday of last week. In company with a young girl he was riding in a cart, which, striking a stump, was suddenly upset. Herbert fell under the mule and was killed almost instantly.—The young girl was also badly bruised.

The town of Clayton, on the N. C. Railroad, had three New Year's callers out on last Thursday; and according to the Raleigh *News*, when they stopped at a certain place to take tea, they found when tea was over that the overcoats of the entire party had been stolen.

A young man named Joseph Totten, in Caswell county, in his sleep walked out of a two-story window, badly injuring himself.

Henry Dixon killed Thomas Rouse at Snow Hill, Greene county, the other day by a blow over the head with a club. Whisky the cause.

Among the antiquities disposed of at a sale last week at Gordonsville, Va., were a bedstead that had belonged to Maria Antoinette, a chair once owned by Gen. Washington, a piano once the property of John C. Calhoun, and many articles which formerly belonged to President Madison.

MARRIED,

At Washington, N. C., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. F. H. Johnson, of Lexington, N. C., Mr. JOHN H. WELBORN, of Lexington, to Miss ANNIE M. FOWLE, of Washington.

DIED,

In this place, on the 16th inst., MRS. HANNAH JOHANNA HARDER, aged about 67 years.

In Columbus, Ga., on the 5th inst., Dr. JACOB FOGLE, formerly of this place, aged 70 years, 4 months and 2 days.

Near Pleasant Fork, in this county, on the 18th inst., of typhoid fever, MRS. LUCY SNIDER, wife of Wm. Snider, aged 65 years, 2 months and 19 days.

KIND WORDS.

The Associated Reformed Presbyterian says:—For years Perry Davis' Pain-Killer has been known as a most useful family medicine. For pains and aches we know nothing so good as the Pain-Killer. For many internal diseases it is equally good. We speak from experience, and testify to what we know. No family ought to be without a bottle of Davis' Pain-Killer.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROV., R. I.,—

Gents:—Although a stranger to you, I am not to your invaluable medicine, Pain-Killer. I formed its acqnaintance in 1847, and I am on most intimate terms with it still; my experience in its use confirms my belief that there is no medicine equal to Pain-Killer for the quick and sure cure of Summer Complaints, Sore Throat, Croup, Bruises and Cuts. I have used it in all and found a speedy cure in every case. Yours Truly, T. J. GARDINER, M. D.

Judging by our own experience, whoever once makes a trial of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, will not fail to recommend it widely as an unequalled liniment, and valuable internal remedy for colds and various other complaints.—*Every Mouth.*

The efficacy of Perry Davis' world-renowned *Pain Killer* in all diseases of the bowels, even in that terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholera, has been amply attested by the most convincing authority. Missionaries in China and India have written home in commendation of this remedy in terms that should carry conviction to the most skeptical, while its popularity in communities nearer home is ample proof that the virtues claimed for it are real and tangible. Among family medicines it stands unrivaled.—*Boston Courier.*

The *Saturday Evening Gazette* of Boston, says:—It is impossible to find a place on this broad land where Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER is not known as a most valuable remedy for physical pain. In the country, miles from physician or apothecary, the Pain Killer is cherished as the exclusive panacea, and it never deceives.

"PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is really a valuable medicament, and, unlike most of the articles of the day, is used by many physicians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near; and, by keeping it at hand, families will often save the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house."—*Boston Traveller.*

"We have tested the PAIN-KILLER, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known."—*Herald of Gospel Liberty.* 2-4w.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at close of business, on Friday the 27th day of December, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$204,061 50
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	20,765 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts.,	17,258 89
" " National Banks,	1,232 23
Checks and other Cash Items,	3,731 89
Bills of other National Banks,	3,928 00
Fractional Currency,	605 43
Specie Coin,	4,000 00
Legal Tender Notes,	23,800 00
	$428,882 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	15,000 00
Profit and Loss,	160 17
Circulation,	135,000 00
Individual Deposits,	128,722 77
	$428,882 94

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of January, 1874. AUGUSTUS FOGLE, J. P.

Correct.—Attest:

I. G. LASH,
E. BELO,
J. W. HUNTER, } Directors.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	2.56 "	8.30 "
" Salisbury,	5.02 "	10.21 "
" Greensboro,	8.15 "	12.45 P. M.
" Danville,	11.17 "	3.12 "
" Burkville,	3.34 A. M.	7.41 "
Arrive Richmond,	6.35 "	10.27 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	1.05 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.10 "	8.29 "
" Danville,	8.45 "	12.48 P. M.
" Greensboro,	11.38 "	3.50 "
" Salisbury,	2.05 A. M.	6.06 "
Arrive Charlotte,	4.05 "	8.15 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.		GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	8.20 P. M.	Arrive	11.38 P. M.
" Comp'y Shops,	10.00 "	"	9.30 "
" Raleigh,	1.40 A. M.	"	5.26 "
" Goldsboro,	2.30 "	"	4.30 "

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH

STATIONS.	EASTWARD. ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salem,		8.00 A. M.
Kernersville	8.36 A. M.	8.46
Friendship,	9.15	9.20
New Garden,	9.32	9.35
Salem Junction,	9.45	9.46 A. M.
Greensboro,	10.00 P. M.	

STATIONS.	WESTWARD. ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		4.30 P. M.
Salem Junction,	4.39 P. M.	4.40
New Garden,	4.50	4.51
Friendship,	5.03	5.07
Kernersville,	5.37	5.50 P. M.
Salem,	6.25 P. M.	

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.
T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

The American Farmer

Began a new volume January 1. This is an old established standard FARMER'S PAPER, devoted to agriculture and its interests. Special attention is paid—besides that given to the staple crops, artificial and home-made manures, &c.,—to LIVE STOCK, FRUIT GROWING, THE DAIRY, &c. Some of the ablest of American agriculturists write for it. It is PRACTICAL, SUBSTANTIAL, RELIABLE. $1 50 a year. To clubs of five or more only $1 each. VERY LIBERAL AND HANDSOME PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS. Last three numbers of '73 free to all new names received before Dec. 31. Specimen Numbers free. AGENTS WANTED everywhere.

SAM'L. SANDS & SON, PUBLISHERS,
Baltimore, Md.

A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply o C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C

NOVELS! NOVELS!!

A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to eight p. m. during the week.

Time of arrival and closing the mails. N. W. N. C. R. R. from Greensboro to Salem, due 6.30 p. m. closes at 9 p. m.

Mount Airy mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 12.30 p. m.

Madison mail due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail closes every Friday at 7 a. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Jonesville Mail due every Friday by 7p. m.; closes at 9 p. m.

Walkertown mail closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Panther Creek mail closes every Saturday at 7 a m.; due by 8 p. m.

As no mails are received or sent on Sunday the Office will not be open on that day.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Cold Weather.—Thursday the weather became cooler, north-westerly winds prevailing, and by Friday evening a second crop of ice had formed on the ponds 2½ inches thick.

Skating was the order of the day on Saturday, and a beautiful day it was. The old Paper Mill Pond was very lively with the merry young folks skimming over the ice. Several ladies joined in the sport. There is an exhilaration in this healthful exercise, known only to those who have enjoyed it.

We learn there were several very graceful performers on the ice.

We learn that Mr. Robah Gray broke through through the ice on Friday and received a rather cool immersion. No damage done.

The Anniversary of the Young Men's Missionary Society.—On Saturday evening last this Society celebrated its anniversary. Rev. A. L. Oerter conducted the services, and the large audience was addressed by Rev. P. A. Strobel, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The report of the Secretary exhibited the usual status of the Society. The donations for missionary purposes amounted to $50 with a considerable surplus on hand.

A collection was taken up amounting to some $70.

The Reading Club was also represented as in a prosperous condition.

Judge Dick's Lecture in the Chapel of the Academy was a rich intellectual treat. The Judge opened with a general review of the poets of the ancient and modern schools, showing the difference between "Hebrew Poetry" and that of the present day. The leoturer dwelt mostly, of course, on the beauties of Biblical poetry and his remarks were full of the choicest extracts from the inspired bards of the Hebrews.

A sketch of the Lecture is simply impossible without doing injustice to the elegant and scholarly production. The Lecture has been much improved since we first heard it in 1861, and was well received by a large and appreciative audience. We heard but one sentiment expressed and that was of commendation. It was indeed a grand tribute to the worth and sentiment of the Book of Books.

Fire.—The residence of Eli C. Rominger, in Clemmonsville, came very near being destroyed by fire a few days since. Early in the morning, as Mr. Rominger entered one of the rooms, he discovered smoke and flames. Hurrying his family out, he succeeded in extinguishing the fire with considerable difficulty. The fire originated in a wooden sleeper extending some 6 inches under the hearth of the fire-place and had been probably slowly burning all night. This should be a warning to all builders.

Large Turnip.—A friend informs us that while on a visit to his uncle, Levin Ward, near Farmington, Davie County, he saw a turnip, grown on the plantation, weighing 7½ pounds, and measuring full 11 inches in diameter. Who can beat this?

Fire.—We are sorry to learn that Weisner's School House, in Davidson county, 3 miles below Friedberg, was burnt on Saturday night, the 10th inst. It is not known how the fire originated. About fifty dollars worth of books belonging to the teacher and children were consumed.

Vesta Gas Burner.—E. M. Fishel is the agent for the above improved attachment to Coal Oil Lamps. We witnessed an experiment made in our office a few days since, and as far as we are able to judge it answers every purpose. The light is clear, burning in several jets and not easily extinguished. Mr. Fishel says there is no danger of explosion. Agents Wanted. Address Miller's Mill, Davidson County, N. C.

Stokes County.—The Danbury *Reporter* records a sad accident, which befell Mat. Oliver, whilst blasting rock in the well of Mr. Bird Clidewell. His fuse failed, but in picking out the charge it exploded and injured him severely, if not fatally. It is feared his eye-sight is destroyed.

Fire Inspectors.—The buildings of our town were thoroughly examined last week by gentle men appointed for that purpose, who reported the result of their investigations to the town Commissioners. We learn several points were considered dangerous, and were so reported. We hope that proper arrangements have been made to rectify the defect and make everything safe.

Dr. Watkins informed us the other day, that he had removed permanently to this place, and occupies the late William Hauser house, which he purchased.

E. A. Vogler, Esq., was elected Mayor of this place by the Board of Commissioners, to fill the unexpired term of J. P. Vest, resigned.

Changes and Improvements.—Mr. P. Rank occupies the room in the rear of his former shoe shop. Entrance through alley next the front door.

Mr. E. A. Vogler has fitted up a neat office in the former shoe shop, which is very convenient for all who have business with him.

Mr. C. W. Vogler has improved the appearance of his Grocery at the corner of Main and West streets, by enlarging the windows. He intends putting up a first class retail establishment.

A Map of Busy Life.—With the permission of our business men we can draw it. The business of a place is judged by the advertising colums of its newspaper.

☞ Hon. W. M. Robbins has again favored us with public documents.

For the Press.

Winston, Jan. 12, 1874.

I was down at the Salem Hotel a few days since, attending the U. S. Register's Court, and on returning home by way of Church street, was agreeably surprised at the marked improvement in the old "Shuman Building." The change is so complete that the building is not recognizable at all. If the good old Doctor could view the spot, he would be at a loss where to find his old house.

These changes are due to the enterprise of the present occupant, Dr. H. T. Bahnson, and the good taste of E. A. Vogler, Esq., the Architect. It would improve your venerable town if more of your citizens would follow the worthy Doctor's example, and make use of the excellent and well-directed taste of Mr. Vogler, who has established a reputation as an excellent reconstructionist, as well as a builder of new houses, as Dr. Shaffner's elegant dwelling on Main street, fully indicates.

I regret to add that most of the private residences and business stands of Winston are not as well and tastily built as they might be. A few dollars expended in obtaining a carefully drawn plan, would have added 25 per cent. to the value of the real estate in both towns.

Mount Airy Items.

We glean the following from the *Visitor* of the 17th inst:

There was a railroad meeting in town last week. The people seem to be in earnest, and are determined to have a railroad from this place to some point before they are satisfied.

Davidson cotton is finding its way to the Mt. Airy Market.

Sheep-killing dogs are rapidly on the increase in the Mt. Airy section.

The Blue Ridge mountain is again white with snow.

Yadkin Items.

A child, a little over a year old, whose mother lives about six miles north-west from East Bend, was burned nearly to death, a few days since by its clothes taking fire. Its clothes were entirely consumed, when the mother, returning from the house of a neighbor, first discovered the child's condition.

Yadkin Ahead.—On the 13th inst., Mrs. Josiah Flemming, of Yadkin county, gave birth to *four well-developed* children, two of them boys, the other two girls. They only lived a few days after birth.

What a pity for the sensationists and wonder-loving, that they did not live.

It would be hard to get ahead of this.

The Spring Session of East Bend Academy opened on the 12th inst., with an unusually large number of students.

CORN WANTED.—A lot of Corn wanted, for which the highest cash price will be paid by

WM. COOPER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 22, 1874. 2t.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (new)	50 a	60	Salt	1 80 a	1 90
Corn, (old)	60 a	75	" American,	0 00	
Wheat,	1 60 a	1 75	Candles ada.	20 a	25
Flour,	4 00 a	4 25	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a	1.25
Meal,	2 a	2	" Kerosene,	40 a	00
Chop,	1¾ a	2	Sheetings, Fries' B.		10
Bacon,	12 a	15	" " A		10½
Pork,	7 00 a	8.00	Yarn, Fries,	1 30 a	1 40
Lard,	11 a	12	Iron,	5½ a	6
Eggs,	18 a	20	Nails,	6½ a	7
Molasses,	28 a	40	Calf Skins, green,	20 cts.	
Cheese Fac.	18 a	25	Tallow,	10 a	12
" Mount.	15 a	00	Beeswax,	28 a	30
Butter,	25 a	00	Clover Seed,		
Peas,	65 a	70	Home grown;	0.00 a	0.00
Apples, green,	1.00 a	1.50	Barrels Flour, Fruit		50
" dried,	5 a	10	Brick,	6.00 a	10.00
Potatoes, sw.	60 a	65	Shingles,		
" irish,	60 a	75	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a	5.25
Coffee,	28 a	33½	Hay, per cwt.	40 a	50
Sugar,	8 a	15	Rags,	2½ a	3½
" crushed,	15 a	18	Butter Beans,		10

Dried Peeled Peaches, 10 a 21.

New York, Jan. 19.—Cotton, 16¼ a 16½; Flour, $6 90 to $8 10; Corn, 00 a 91; Wheat, $1 58 a $1 75; Gold, $11⅛ a $0 00.

Baltimore, Jan. 19.—Cotton 00 00; Flour $7 25 a $0 00; Wheat, $1 65 a $1 71; Corn white, 62 a 72, yellow, 68 a 70; Oats, 62 a 65 Bacon, 8 a 9¾; Whisky, $1 04 a $1 05; Lard, 9 a 9½.

Charlotte. Jan. 19.—Bacon 11 a 12; Flour, $4 50 a $4 60; Corn, 85 a 93; Oats, 60 a 56; Wheat, $1 60 a $1 65; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00; Peas, 80 a 90; Lard, 11 a 12½.

Richmond, Jan. 19.—Wheat, $1 65 a $1 90; Corn a 75 80; Oats 62 a 00; Flour, superfine $0.00 a $7 50.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14.—Bacon 10 a 12½; Flour, $6.00 a $7 00; Corn 90 a $0 00; Oats, 65 a 75; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, $2 00 a $3 00; Brandy, $2 50; Salt, $1 75 a $1 00.

VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!!
AT THE BOOK STORE!
ATTRACTIVE STYLES!
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Lamp Shades,
Perfumery and Soap.

Lamp Shades.—Beautiful Porcelain and Paper Lamp Shades at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Also Fine Perfumery and Soap

FAIRBANK'S SCALES
FOR SALE.
ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

SALEM
Agricultural Works,
SALEM, N. C.

C. A. HEGE,
G. T. GLASCOCK. } Proprietors.

We have just started a FOUNDRY at Salem, N. C., under the name and style of the Salem Agricultural Works. We have also on hand a large lot of Agricultural Implements and Labor Saving Machinery.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Iron or Brass casting at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, considering the freight.—We would therefore solicit your orders for work in our line. We shall make Plows, Plow Points, Mill-Gearing, Mill Gudgeons, Andirons, Hollow Ware, and all kinds of repairs for horse powers, &c., &c,

We expect to keep on hand also, a varied assortment of labor saving machinery, such as Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes, Nishwitz's Harrows, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Vegetable Slicers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Fire Extinguishers, Scales, Hand Shoe Pegging Machines, Sewing Machines, Scroll Saws, &c., &c.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted

We will pay the higest market prices for OLD IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

Bring on your Old Metal, and exchange it for new,
Save all the little pieces, be they ever so few;
And when you have collected every one you can find,
Don't make a mistake, but bear it in mind,
To take your Old Castings to the Salem Agricultural Works.

'Tis there they make the new things out of the old,
Out of the sand they take something better than gold;
Therefore bring along your pattern, your work they will do,
Cheap, Smooth, Substantial, Perfect and True,
At the Salem Agricultural Works.

If you want a Machine, Harrow, Plow, or what not,
Go to their Ware-room and see what they've got;
They'll not charge you for merely looking around,
But hope to sell you something as soon as that something you have found,
At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.
Nov. 27, 1873. 48

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to
PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

POSTPONEMENT!

Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
OVER A MILLION IN BANK!
SUCCESS ASSURED.
A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN,
ON TUESDAY, 31st OF MARCH NEXT

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders for the full payment of the magnificent gifts announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

Tuesday, March 31st, 1874.

They have already realized
OVER A MILLION DOLLARS,
and have a great many agents yet to hear from.

No doubt is entertained of the sale of every ticket before the Drawing; but, whether all are sold or not, the Concert and Drawing will positively and equivocally take place on the day now fixed, and if any remain unsold they will be cancelled, and the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the unsold tickets.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and
12,000 CASH GIFTS,
$1,500,000,
will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

These tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000	each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000	each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000	each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500	each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400	each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300	each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200	each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100	each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50	each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, amn't'g to.....$1,500,000
The chances for a gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for 10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all respects like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorally required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Strupe's Upper Leather,
HEAVY AND LIGHT,
FOR SALE AT WOMMACK & CO'S.,
Sept. 11, 1873.-37

PREMIUM CHROMO.
Garden & Flower Seeds.

Before ordering elsewhere send for Catalogue, which is now ready and will be mailed gratis on application.

Our Chromo, "The Little Florist," a beautiful Parlor Picture—pronounced by judges a success, is now sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of Five Dollars.

CHASE BROTHERS & WOODWARD,
Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y.

HARVEY & JONES,
GENERAL WHOLESALE
GROCERS
AND
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
COMMERCIAL BLOCK,
Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,
RICHMOND, VA
July 17, 1873 29-12m

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED
FOR THE
Fall & Winter Trade
1873--'74.

COME AND SE! COME AND SEE!!
THE NEW STOCK OF
Notions and Trimmings
JUST OPENED AT THE
Salem Notion Store,
SOUTH-SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
NEAR SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

NOTIONS.

My increased trade has induced me to enlarge my store room to

Double its Former Size,

with two entrances, and two show-windows, enabling me to increase my stock and make a more elegant display of goods for the

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A FULL LINE OF
Gents' & Ladies' Underwear,
HOSIERY,
KID, SILK AND COTTON
GLOVES. KNIT GOODS, SUCH AS
SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, NUBIAS,
CAPS, TOWELS, NAP-KINS, BED
SPREADS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, CORSETS,
SOAPS,
PERFUMERY, RIBBONS, SATCHELS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
AND ZEPHYRS,
OF ALL COLORS.

☞ OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION and SLIPPER PATTERNS.

☞ Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c., at astonishingly LOW PRICES!

Come and see!

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1873.-44.

PANIC PRICES!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
MILLINERY STORE.

Having just opened a splendid assortment of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New, Fall and Winter
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
LACES AND EDGINGS,
RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of
LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS,
A fine lot of **LADIES' FURS,**
KID GLOVES, BRAIDS AND SWITCHES,
Perfumeries and Extracts for the Hair and Handkerchief, and many other articles in my line,

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873. 47-tf.

Wines! Wines! Wines!
ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE,

And buy your Wines of S. T. MICKEY, which are pure, and have taken the premium at all Fairs wherever exhibited.

I also have choice
GRAPE VINES,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
CURRANT,
GOOSEBERRY,
and STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
GRAPE CUTTINGS and HORSE RADISH SETTS

which I can furnish by the dozen, 100 and 1000 at reduced prices. Orders from a distance solicited, and Plants and Vines sent by Mail or Express packed so as to secure them from damage or exposure.—Orders should be sent in by the first of December, to secure prompt returns.

I will pay 75 cents per 100 pounds for bones, in vines or plants, or 50 cents cash, delivered.

I have good IRON BOUND BARRELS, which will make good crant, vinegar or pickling stands, also two large STANDS, to hold 175 gallons.

I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm. Terms Cash.

S. T. MICKEY,
Near the Big Coffee-Pot, Salem, N. C.
Sept 18, 1873.—38-tf.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to Incorporate the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem and its vicinity.

November 6, 1873. [45.]

DR. HOOPER'S
FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for Irregularity, Suppression, Leucorrhea, Weakness, and all Female Complaints. Established fifty years. Be sure and get the Genuine.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. Box 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873-3-12m.

JOHN C. DAY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH
THOS. D. TOY & CO.,
Successors to KING & TOY,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 144 Main Street,
Norfolk, Va.
July 17,-29-0m.

A. N. ZEVELY,
[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]
ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washton City, D. C.

BAUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Bags and Flour Sacks
And Dealers in every variety of
Papers, Twines, Envelopes,
GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,
1310 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Aug. 28, 1873.—35-6m.

Family Bibles,
Fine and Common.
at the BOOK STORE.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES
J. L. FULKERSON
IS NOW OFFERING HIS LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
At Panic Prices
To Cash Buyers.

☞ **Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see**

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1873. **J. L. FULKERSON.**

WHERE TO BUY
IS AN
IMPORTANT QUESTION

To every person in the land, rich or poor, high or low. How to use money to the greatest advantage in the purchase of the necessaries or luxuries of life, is a problem worthy of serious and constant attention.

In the first place, the men you deal with should be honest and upright. In the second place, they should understand their business so thoroughly as to enable them to purchase their goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES, and in the third place they should sell to their customers at a REASONABLE PROFIT.

We hope that our many friends will accord to us the possession of the above requisites for good merchants, and with full determination to maintain our good name, and to inspire continued and increased confidence in our experience, fairness and devotion to business, we beg leave to announce the opening of the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED,
AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF GOODS
EVER PUT INTO OUR HOUSE.

We present unusual and unrivalled attraction to every buyer, man, woman or child. We have goods for every trade and profession, and we flatter ourselves that we can meet all wants at exceedingly low prices.

WE KEEP

Dress Goods, from plain to beautiful.
Dry Goods, largest assortment to be found.
Shawls in great variety.
Fancy Goods of many kinds.
Hosiery, full lines for both sexes.
Gloves, Cotton, Woolen, Buck and Kid.
Musical Instruments, cheap to good.
Ladies' Fine Sewed Shoes, Morocco, Cloth, Calf and Kid, made expressly for us.
Gent's Fine Boots and Shoes, Evans and Burt's splendid Gaiters, Bay State Gaiters, Pegged Boots and Shoes of all kinds, including many styles for Boy's, Youths Misses and Children.
Rubber Over Shoes and Buskins.
Hats and Caps, suitable for young and old, a very handsome line of these goods.
Umbrellas, from cheapest to very best.
Groceries and Provisions, to which department we give much attention, and hereafter shall give more.
Iron and Steel of various kinds. This stock will be kept up to the full requirement of wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths and farmers.
Hardware, a very neat assortment of good Goods.
Crockery in fuller supply than usual and at lower prices.
Drugs, carefully selected, and sufficient for ordinary purposes.
Oils, Kerosine and Linseed, by retail or by the bbl., at very low figures.
Leather, best French Calf Skins, best Sole.
J. W. Fries' No. 1 Upper and fine finished Calf Skins.

Also a number of Miscellaneous articles, such as Paints, Oils Cloths, Furniture Cloths, Patent Leather, Lamps, Stone Ware, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell these Goods. We shall offer unusual inducements to both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS. Unremitting efforts will be made to please all customers.

We are aware of the scarcity of money, and our Goods shall be priced accordingly.

With a grateful sense of favors already bestowed, we ask for a large increase of patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 30th, 1873. [44

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.
To our Friends and Customers
IN PARTICULAR
AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friend who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and customers, that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING
DRY GOODS:
Prints, Alpacas, Mohairs Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denins, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS,
Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamance Plaids of every style and color

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.
Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil, Sweet Oil, Turpentiue, Patent Medicines, Chrome Yellow, Extracts, Chrome Green, Linseed Oil, Spanish Brown, Castor Oil, Spices, Liniment, Machine Oil, Ven. Red, Window Glass, Essences, Cordial, Putty.

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.
Cut Nails, Clinch Nails, Horse Shoe Nails, Shoe Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Axes, Trace Chains, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Cutting Knives, Scythes, Brier Hooks, Hames, Whips, Ropes.

GROCERIES. White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee Tea, Candies, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt. Stone Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms and Shoe Mats, Wood and Willow Ware. Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Women's, Youth's and Children's Shoes. GLASS STONE AND QUEENSWARE.

AND NOW WE WANT TO SAY TO YOU, that we are particularly anxious for you to call and take home some GOOD BARGAINS, for the following good reason: Since we purchased this stock of goods, we have resolved to change our business, and intend as speedily as we possibly can to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK, and go into the HARDWARE business exclusively!

This is no blarney! but sober truth! We intend to sell off all our present stock of goods at reduced prices, and that in little time. We therefore invite you, ONE AND ALL! COME AND SEE! seeing will be believing, and seeing and believing will cause you to buy cheap bargains, which will be to your own benefit, and will please and delight

Your humble Servants,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 23, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr.,
CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors.
O. C. SMITH, Auctionee,

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,
WINSTON, N. C.
Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, **NEAREST THE DEPOT** and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the plac All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March 1873. LASH & HAIRSTON

Poetry.

CONNUBIALITIES.

Bessie was fair as fair could be,
With a smile for every one;
And many there were that knew full well
She would marry the squire's son.
The squire's son was rich and proud,
But to Bessie he bent his knee;
And the village gossip the story told,
And my heart was sad. Ah, me!

But I worked away at my blacksmith trade,
Lest thinking should make me mad.
And the squire himself drove up one day—
"Come, work with a will, my lad;
For Bessie, the belle, will ride
On the horse I now want shod,
And my son shall her happy escort be;"
I answered him with a nod.

Ah, well I remember many a time,
When Bessie had walked with me,
And how I had hoped some bright day
We should nearer each other be.
But I did my work, and when day was done
I turned on my homeward way,
Wondering what the young squire had said
To Bessie as they rode that day.

The shadows grew long, and longer still,
As I neared a low-barred gate,
Where, when we were better friends than now,
Bessie for me would wait,
And thinking of that my eyes I raised,
And the dusky hour grew bright,
For there she stood, with her own bright smile
Waiting for me that night.

The stars above, and the sleepy birds,
Were watching us there we knew,
But little we cared as the shadows rolled
From hearts that were still found true.
"And what of the squire's son?" said I;
"Ah, did you quite believe
That Bessie would give her hand to one
Whom her heart could not receive?"

Humorous.

The Goslin.

The goslin iz the old goose's-yung child. They are yeller all over, and az soft az a ball of worsted. Their foot iz wove whole, and they kan swim az easy as a drop ov kaster ile on the water.

They are born annually about the 15th ov May, and never waz knon to die natrally.

If a man should tell me he had saw a goose die a natral and square death, I'd not believe him under oath after that, not even if he'd swore he'd lied about seein' a goose die.

The goose are different in one respekt from the human family; who are sed tew grow weaker, but wizer; whereaz a goslin alwus growz tuffer and more phoolish.

I hav seen a goose that they sed waz 93 years old last June, and he didn't look 17.

The goslin waddles when he walks, and paddles when he swims, but never dives like a duk out of sight in the water, but only changes ends.

The food ov the goslin is rye, corn, oats, barley, sweet apples, hasty pudding and biled cabbage, kooked potatoez, raw meat, and turnips, stale bred, kold hash, and the buckwheat kakes that are left over.

They ain't so particular az sum pholks what they eat, and won't git mad and quit if they kan't hev wet toast and lam-chops every morning for breakfast.

If I was going tew keep boarders, I wouldn't want any better feeders than an old she goose and twelve goslins. If i kouldn't suit them i should konklude I had mistaken my kalling.

Rost goslin is good nourishment, if you kan git enough of it, but there aint much waste on a goslin after you hev got rid of the feathers and dug them out inside.

I hev alwus noticed, when yu pass yur plate up for more baked goslin at a hotel the colored waiter cums back with empty plate, and says, "Mister the rest goslin iz no more."—*Billings.*

A poor man, with a family of seven children complained to his richer neighbor of his hard case, his heavy family, and the inequality of fortune. The other callously observed, that whenever Providence sent mouths it sent meat. "True," said the former, "but it has sent to you the meat, and to me the mouths."

A fellow was tried for stealing, and it was satisfactorily proved that he had acknowledged the theft to several persons, yet the jury acquitted him. The judge, surprised, asked their reason. The foreman said that he and his fellows knew the prisoner to be such an abominable liar, that they could not believe one word he said.

A mathematician was asked by a stout fellow:

"If two pigs weigh twenty pounds, how much will a large hog weigh?"

"Jump into the scales," was the reply, and I'll tell you in a minute!"

The mathematician "had him" there!

A German prince being one day on a balcony with a foreign minister, told him, "One of my predecessors made an ambassador leap down from this balcony." "Perhaps," said his excellency, "it was not the fashion then for ambassadors to wear swords."

PANIC TALK.—A scrap of conversation in this wise was overheard in a store:

"How's business?"

"Dull! Awfully dull!"

"Doing any advertising?"

"No; took 'em all out a month ago."

"How long since business got dull?"

"Oh, three or four weeks ago."

"That is—*about the time you stopped advertising.*"

(Merchant ruminates and publisher looks innocent.)

We have seen a stick of wood weighing scarcely four ounces fall from a boy's arm, and striking on his toes render him incapable of further action for hours afterward, while the same boy has slipped with a pair of skates, and striking on the back of his head with sufficient force to split that article open, has not only recovered his feet unaided, but has given the boy who laughed at him one of the most astonishing whalings he ever received.

A preacher took up a collection on Sunday and found, when his hat was returned, that there wasn't a penny in it. "I thank my God," said he, turning the hat upside down, and tapping the crown of it with his hand, "that I have got my hat back from this congregation."

"Are you fond of novels, Mr. Jones?"—"Very," responded that interrogated gentleman, who wished to be thought by the lady questioner fond of literature. "Have you," continued the lady, "ever read 'Ten Thousand a year?'" "No, madam, I never read that number in all my life."

Agricultural.

Pure Water for Cattle.

People are not generally aware how important it that cows should have pure water to drink, in order to give healthy milk. Prof. Law, of Cornell University, publishes in The *Lens* some interesting observations on living organisms in milk. Two specimens were placed under the microscope after twelve hours' exposure. The appearance exhibited is described as "an abnormal adhesiveness of the oil globules, which had accumulated in dense masses instead of remaining apart as in healthy milk. Intermixed with the globules were dark colored spherical bodies of a much larger size, spores and filaments. On examination of the water drunk by the cows, it was found to contain numerous spores of vegetable life.

The cows yielding the morbid milk appeared in health so far as appetite, rumination, pulse, breathing and state of skin were concerned, but the temperature was higher than usual, and on microscopical examination of the blood, it was found to contain ovoid bodies of at least double the size of the ordinary blood globules. Upon witholding the water, the impurity of the milk at once disappeared. The chain of evidence now appeared complete. The water contained vegetable spores which developed into luxuriant growth of mycelium when the milk was allowed to stand." The plain inference from all this is the great importance of furnishing cattle pure water to drink, if we expect healthy milk from them.

Treatment of Meadows.

The idea that meadows can only be kept productive by frequent breaking up and re-seeding is refuted by the experience of our best farmers. The Ohio *Farmer* says: "We have in mind meadows which have not been plowed in twenty-years, and yet they yield not only heavy but first quality hay; they having always been pastured in early fall, never fed close, and occasionally harrowed and top-dressed with fine, well-rotted manure. The habit into which many farmers have got of allowing sheep to gnaw meadows in the winter is a bad one, for they nip to the very roots, to get the nutritious and sweet feed. We have seen meadows that have not been plowed in fifty years, and the only fertilizer they received was a dressing of lime once in five years.

ROOT CROPS.—Mangel Wurtzels and Sugar Beets should be harvested at once and put away in cellars, pits or trenches. Ruta Bagas and Flat turnips may remain out longer. The former are not much hurt by even very hard frosts. Potatoes ought to be gotten out as soon as possible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn. Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, U. S. Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8th. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

200 PIANOS and ORGANS

NEW and SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, in CITY or COUNTRY, DURING THIS FINANCIAL CRISIS and the HOLIDAYS, by **HORACE WATERS & SON**, 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the TRADE. A LARGE DISCOUNT to MINISTERS, CHURCHES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, etc.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland Maine.

BUILDING FELT.

(No Tar used), for outside work and inside, instead of plaster, Felt Carpetings, &c. Send two 3 cent stamps for Circular and Samples. C. J. FAY, Camden, N. J.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE
SANFORD'S
Liver Invigorator,

A purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*, for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Billious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.

conduct an Agency for the reception of advertisements for American NEWSPAPERS—the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. Six thousand NEWSPAPERS are kept regularly on file, open to inspection by customers. No reading-room, however complete, receives one-twentieth of this number. Every **Advertisement** is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or commission, so that an advertiser, in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. **A Book** of eighty pages, containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, also magazines and all publications which are specially valuable to advertisers, with some information about prices, is sent **FREE** to any address on application. Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the **Advertisement** they desire inserted, and will receive information by return mail which will enable them to decide whether to increase, reduce or forego the order. For such information there is no charge whaever. Publishers not only send their files free, but pay Messrs. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., for their services. Orders are accepted for a single paper as well as for a larger list; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum. Address the American Newspaper Advertising Agency.

41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

MONEY *Made Rapidly* with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars FREE. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover St., Boston.

$10 to **$100** in Wall Street, often leads to a fortune. No risk, 32 page pamphlet for stamp. VALENTINE TUMBRIDGE & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall-st. N. Y. 2-4w.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1874.

200 Pages, 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at **25 cents** a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price. Address,
JAMES VICK,
Nov. 27, 1873.—48. Rochester, N. Y.

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the
BOOKSTORE.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWELL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Manufactured Only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists. [42-]

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE PURELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

The General R. E. Lee Monument.

The colosal monument to the memory of Gen'l Lee which is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Volentine, will, when completed, be the greatest triumph of art and mechan cal skill ever produced in this country.—The structure will be surmounted by a reclining figure of Gen'l Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finely carved in marble, and the expression of countenance rendered with life-like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible day, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen'l Pendleton, Gen'l Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnston, Col. Jas. K. Edmondson, Chas. Davidson, and others, have, by permission, authorized the publication and sale of a perfect *life size* steel engraved portrait of Gen'l Joseph E. Johnson. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of this Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen'l R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Bostick & Co., Nos. 177 & 179 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them, for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

THE BEST PAPER. TRY IT.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 29th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 3, 1874.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms $3 a year by mail. Discount to Clubs. Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS. In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co., are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New inventions and sketches examined and advice free. All patents are published in the Scientific American the week they issue. Send for Pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Branch Office, cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
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